

Hiram Johnson's Fee.
Kicked Upstairs.
Things to Discover.
Make Work Attractive.
By ARTHUR BRISBANE
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The New York World and some others are excited because the city of New York pays Hiram Johnson \$25,000 for defeating a rascally crowd that was trying to raise the street car fare from five cents to eight cents.

The whole thing was cut and dried, everything had been made ready by the State Legislature. Then the mayor hired Hiram Johnson to defend the city. And now the governor of the State announces that he thinks the five-cent fare is "permanent." He may well THINK it, for it is.

An eight-cent fare to the people of New York would have meant sixty million dollars a year taken out of the pockets of working girls, boys, men and women. What is the value to New York of the work that Hiram Johnson did, backed by the city's mayor.

The city ought to have paid Johnson at least a quarter of a million—he should have charged that amount—and it would have been extremely moderate.

No fee is considered too high for the lawyer that helps corporations to cheat the people, but any fee is too high, apparently, for a man who takes the people's side.

The fact starts many young lawyers in the wrong direction. As one lawyer truly remarked, "The only favor a common man can do me is to get run over by the cars. Then I can make some money defending the car company when he sues it."

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, leader of the farm bloc, is gently lifted out of the Senate, put on the Federal bench. A pity to take a good fighting man from active constructive work and put him to deciding other people's quarrels. Mr. Harding is free from guilt of any kind, otherwise you would be reminded of the English habit of bestowing a knighthood on the House of Commons, up into the House of Lords, promoting him into usefulness. Judge Kenyon, however, may still be useful to farmers. Judges can write opinions, need not be sidetracked unless they permit it.

There's a great earthquake somewhere on our globe. The seismograph tells of it; scientists can't locate it; think it may be 2,000 miles out "on the floor of the Pacific Ocean." But his earth is like a young child, unable to tell the doctor where the pain is.

A new, small asteroid has been discovered, following in the rain of Saturn, in addition to the mysterious rings, satellites, and other embellishments. Plenty of interesting things to discover, even if we have been to the North Pole.

What is inside our earth, 1,000 miles down? What's outside of our universe, a billion "light years" from the thin edge of the Milky Way? Was our moon really created as companion to our earth, when this earth was self solid and threw off, in its churning, a huge chunk, creating the hollow now filled by the Pacific ocean? Would our oceans have been stagnant, deadly pools if there were no moon to create healthful tides?

A young officer was washed aboard by a huge wave, lost, apparently, then washed back by another wave and is all right. A note that is remarkable as the story of Jonah? Might it explain the beginning of that story? Things grow in telling. The story might begin with a wave and end with a whale.

The New Jersey Chamber of Commerce advises employers to win over their workers, stop strikes against unions, and plan co-operation. Wise advice. You cannot drive or coerce men that are free and vote. The bread-line may seem to quiet them for a time, and prohibition, as one great industrial leader has said, "make them docile" for a while. But in the long run, unless you make industry ATTRACTIVE you will not have an end of unrest. Man cannot live by bread alone, nor by good wages alone. He must be interested.

In a "bootblack parlor" half dozen were working. One worked much harder than the others. When his job was done he walked feverishly at the other foot of a man near him, helping everybody.

"Good worker you've got here," said a customer to the bootblack.

"Sure, he's the boss; he owns the place."

In modern industry the industrial worker cannot own the factory or steel works. But if he want industrial peace, you must make his labor ATTRACTIVE.

WEATHER

Rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; low clouds, fog tonight; increasing southerly and south winds. Temperature at 8 a. m., 16 degrees.

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The Washington Times

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1922. / 2 JOCKS THE TIMES

HOME FINAL EDITION

THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE.

CAPPER BLAMES BAD ENGINEERING

Theater Materials Faulty, Say 3 Agencies

SHANTUNG ISSUE IS SETTLED; CHINA TO GET WEI-HEI-WEI

PACT WILL LAST FOR 15 YEARS

Hughes Reads Treaty in Public—Powers Can Withdraw in Case of War.

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL, Feb. 1.—Secretary of State Hughes today announced that the Shantung issue has been finally settled and Sir Arthur Balfour announced that Great Britain will return Wei-Hei-Wei to China.

By GEORGE R. HOLMES, International News Service.

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL, Feb. 1.—After almost three months of continuous negotiation, the five great naval powers of the world met in open conference here today and formally presented to the world the terms of a treaty, which definitely prescribed the limits and charts of the courses of their navies for the next fifteen years.

Held Few Surprises.

The final text of the document held few surprises—it lasts for fifteen years, it provides for the United States calling another session at the end of eighteen years to consider possible changes because of scientific or technical developments in that time, it follows the 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 ratio for the five powers, it names the capital ships each power may retain, it provides methods and times of replacements, it writes the first accepted world dictionary of naval terms, it affords an avenue of escape should any of the powers become embroiled in war, and lastly, its provisions make certain the scrapping of hundreds of thousands of tons of existing fighting craft.

Three-Cornered Pact Made.

In addition to the purely naval aspect of the lengthy document, there is a three-cornered agreement in it between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, which provides for the maintenance of the status quo as regards fortifications in the Pacific possessions of the three powers within prescribed areas.

The treaty is so written that any one of the contracting powers may at any time, when it considers its national security menaced, call a new conference to reconsider the portions of the treaty which it considers inimical to its safety and general well-being.

Fifteen years is the life of the treaty, from the date of its ratification by the constitutional agencies of the powers (in the case of the United States it is the Senate) and at the end of this period, the treaty shall automatically continue in force until one of the powers gives two years' notice of a desire to terminate it.

In case of war any of the signatory powers can escape the obligations of the treaty by giving due notice to the other powers, and at the end of hostilities, the powers shall meet again to consider what shall be done about renewing its force.

Brilliant Assemblage.

The same brilliant assemblage of international figures, Government officials, and social leaders was on hand today when the fast-moving armament conference met to consolidate the achievements of the three months' work.

Summary of The Naval Treaty

DRAFT TREATY.

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan:

Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace, and to reduce the burdens of competition in armament;

Have resolved, with a view to accomplishing these purposes, to conclude a treaty to limit their respective naval armaments, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: (Here follow the names of the plenipotentiaries.)

CHAPTER I.

General Provisions Relating to the Limitation of Naval Armament.

The Contracting Powers agree to limit their respective naval armaments as provided in the present treaty.

ARTICLE II.

This article states that the powers may retain the capital ships named further on, and that in addition the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia class, displacing 35,000 tons, and the British may complete two new capital ships of 35,000 tons, upon the completion of which she will scrap the Thunderer, King George V, Ajax and Centurion.

ARTICLE III.

Subject to the provisions of Article II, the Contracting Powers shall abandon their respective capital ship building programs, and no new capital ships shall be constructed or acquired by any of the contracting powers, except replacement tonnage.

ARTICLE IV.

The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the contracting powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 525,000 tons; for the British Empire, 525,000 tons; for France, 175,000 tons; for Italy, 175,000 tons; for Japan, 315,000 tons.

ARTICLE V.

No capital ship exceeding 35,000 tons standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE VI.

No capital ship of any of the Contracting Powers shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 16 inches (406 mm.).

ARTICLE VII.

The total tonnage of aircraft carriers for each of the Contracting Powers shall not exceed in standard displacement for the United States 135,000 tons; for the British Empire, 135,000 tons; for France, 60,000 tons; for Italy, 60,000 tons; for Japan, 81,000 tons.

ARTICLE VIII.

This article provides that all aircraft carriers may be new.

ARTICLE IX.

This article provides that no aircraft carrier shall be built in excess of 27,000 tons, except that the powers are free to convert partially completed ships for aircraft up to 35,000 tons, up to the maximum tonnage prescribed.

REAL QUIZ IN DIVORCE DEMANDED

Alexandria Scandal Calls for Grand Jury Action, Attorney Stuart Asserts.

By HARVEY L. COBB, (Copyright, 1922, by The Washington Times Company.)

Demand for a grand jury investigation of the Alexandria divorce ring will be made, it was announced today by Attorney Frank Stuart, leading the forces to break up the wholesale divorce practice of Alexandria, the Little Reno of the East.

Characterizing as a "farce" the "hand-picked" committee named by the Alexandria Bar Association to investigate the charges against Judge Moncreux and lawyers who practice before him, Stuart today reiterated his declaration that the inquiry would merely be a "white-washing farce."

Stuart Criticizes Committee.

"The two or three minority members on the committee who would possibly be unprejudiced could do nothing against the majority of the committee when the final vote came," Stuart declares.

"No better evidence of the complexion of this committee can be cited than the fact that they have chosen as their chairman Howard W. Smith, a political appointee of the judge, obligated to him by favor and his personal counsel."

"From such a committee little could be expected in the way of 'uncovering' the charges of laxities of Judge Moncreux, which have been preferred against him by myself and others."

"The only fair and impartial way to investigate this whole disgraceful affair, which has brought dishonor to the legal profession in Alexandria, is by an impartial grand jury inquiry."

"If the bar association is sincere in desiring to clean house, it will gladly welcome any agency to assist in the inquiry."

"Demand for a grand jury investigation," Stuart declares, "must come from the 'best people' of Alexandria. Certainly we cannot expect favorable action on this by the bar association, which, I say without fear of successful contradiction, is dominated by the divorce ring."

"As the records will show, Alexandria lawyers are growing rich with their divorce business, and there are enough of them in the business here to outvote the lawyers who are either not interested in the divorce 'game' or are influenced through their friendship for lawyers on the inside of the ring."

People Are Aroused.

Despite the reluctance of many of Alexandria's leading citizens to take active part in the controversy which has almost divided the little historic city into factions, there are many indications that the people are aroused to the situation and determined to put a stop for once and all to the wholesale divorce business profited in by the handful of divorce lawyers.

One of the astonishing things as revealed by the numerous list of cases in Judge Moncreux's court is the fact that practically the sole business of the court is the granting of divorces.

One hundred cases taken at random, including the series of cases filed from Nov. 1141 to 1241, show that out of the hundred cases filed in Moncreux's court, only one case, No. 1227, was not a divorce case.

The illustration cited was taken at random by the writer and is not an exception to the general run of cases. Of the hundred cases cited the name of Mary L. Barrett, as the resident witness, appears twelve times.

RAIL-MINE ACTION ON PAY ASKED

Miners' Union Invites Transportation Organization to Combine for Fight.

By International News Service.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—An invitation to the sixteen major railroad unions of the United States to pool their interests with the United Mine Workers of America for united resistance of proposed attacks upon their wage schedules was sent out from international headquarters of the miners' organization here today.

Fight for Wages Looms.

The invitation for an economic alliance of the two most powerful union organizations of the country comes at a time when it is admitted a fight looms over the miners' wages which may tie up coal production in both the bituminous and anthracite fields and when the wage question is sharply to the fore in the railroad organizations.

"The railroad workers have been compelled to accept wage reductions and propaganda is now being conducted on a gigantic scale designed to enforce further unwarranted wage cuts upon them," said a statement issued today by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in connection with transmission of the invitations to heads of the railroad unions.

BODY OF GAGGED WOMAN FOUND IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—The body of a woman about thirty-five years old, who had been beaten, choked, and gagged, was found today beneath a viaduct, from which it evidently had been hurled to the railroad tracks sixty feet below.

The gag had been made from a piece of the victim's undershirt. Police were working on the theory that the woman was murdered last night and that the body was brought to the viaduct in an automobile.

CONG. LEE TWICE VICTIM OF THIEVES IN A WEEK

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Warren I. Lee, of 214 Parkside avenue, Brooklyn, it became known today, was robbed of his hat, overcoat and gloves on a sleeper from Washington last Friday.

Yesterday afternoon, in the absence of his wife and himself from home, a watch, some stickpins and some other articles of jewelry were stolen.

MAX MAZO, PROMINENT GROCER, DIES AT HOME

Max Mazo, prominent wholesale grocer, died suddenly at 1:30 o'clock, this morning at his home, 442 K street northwest.

Mr. Mazo, who was sixty years old, was chatting with friends about midnight last night and was just going to bed when he died. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

OHIO WOMAN APPOINTED PROHIBITION AGENT

Prohibition Commissioner Hayges today announced the appointment of Miss Georgia Hopley, of Bucyrus, Ohio, as a general prohibition agent. She is the first woman to be named for such a position.

REPORT OF BLAZE IN HUYLER'S IS DENIED

Reports circulated yesterday that an overturned oil stove in Huyler's candy store, a few doors from the Knickerbocker, started a small fire, were today denied by the store authorities.

Late Developments in Theater Crash

Samples of some of the cement used in construction of the theater declared defective by experts of the Bureau of Standards. Senator Capper and members of the Senate District Committee investigating tragedy survey scene of disaster, getting first hand data as to the probable cause of the collapse of the theater building.

Walls of the theater not to be pulled down until various agencies investigating collapse of the building have completed probe.

Assistant District Engineer Commissioner Browne and John Healy, District Building Inspector, spend morning at theater ruins gathering facts in connection with the building's collapse.

"We are not prepared to give out any statement as to the cause of the collapse of the building," said Mr. Healy. "We will make no official statement until our investigation has been completed."

Experts who have examined cement and concrete advance theory that massive beam across top of building may have fallen after it had sagged from crumbling wall.

FLOOD DANGER HERE REMOTE, OFFICIALS FEEL

Citizens, However, Warned to Keep Gutters Cleaned in Front of Home.

Precautions against a flood, in anticipation of a general thaw, were taken today by the District officials in co-operation with the Federal authorities.

Warmer weather and probably rain was forecast at noon. A combination of the two, officials fear, may cause distress, and steps were being taken this morning to prevent it so far as possible.

Government officials said that there was no danger of a flood on account of the river rising over its banks. They said the river would rise slightly, but not enough to overflow. Reports from upper river regions were to the effect that no great volume of water was expected from that section because the fall of snow had not been as heavy as it was here.

Acting Superintendent of Police Sullivan has instructed the police force, especially men on patrol duty, to watch for pools of water, or debris clogging the sewer, and to aid residents in reopening same. Property owners were warned to keep their premises well drained.

Postmen have been instructed by Postmaster Merritt O. Chance to request householders to keep the gutters in front of their premises clear in order that the water can rapidly flow away.

The most important thing is to keep the debris out of the gutters, warns the District Sewer Department, which has put every available man to work cleaning out gutters and opening catch basins, especially in the lower sections of the city.

Unless the gutters are kept clear the water cannot reach the sewer and is feared will be caused by the water backing up onto the sidewalks.

If the water can be gotten to the sewers it can be disposed of, officials declare. The pumping stations are equipped to handle a greater volume of water than has ever been anticipated and, as all sewers have direct outlets to the river, the force of gravity alone is sufficient to carry off the overflow unless the river is flooded to a considerable height above the outlets.

CEMENT LIKE PLASTER SAMPLES SHOW, SAYS PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Faulty construction and inferior materials, particularly the cement and concrete used on some parts of the building, were given today as the probable cause of the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater on Saturday night when ninety-six lives were lost and scores of others were permanently injured.

One of the developments today was the statement of experts of the Bureau of Standards that the concrete and cement bases used for support of the iron girder which ran across the roof of the theater were of inferior quality.

It was said samples of the cement, taken from the building and tested by the bureau experts, were not unlike plaster—that it crumbled easily, an official of District Attorney Peyton Gordon's office said.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION, CAPPER ASSERTS.

"It was a bad job of engineering and cheap and faulty construction that was responsible," said Senator Capper, after he and members of the Senate District Committee viewed the ruins this morning. "The visit of Senator Capper and his associates was preliminary to an inquiry the committee will conduct should the investigations of the District agencies now at work on the disaster fail to satisfy the members."

HEALY PASSES MORNING IN RUINS.

Building Inspector Healy passed all morning at the ruins with Assistant District Engineer Commissioner Browne, but up to noon they declared nothing had been learned which would enable them to give out a statement as to the probable cause of the collapse of the theater roof.

District Attorney Gordon also continued his mission to place responsibility for the tragedy. He also is said to have referred to officials in his office received that some of the concrete used in the construction work was of inferior quality.

Capper Says Roof Was Faulty

Following a preliminary investigation by members of the Senate District Committee today, Senator Arthur Capper, author of the resolution to probe the Knickerbocker disaster, in which ninety-seven persons lost their lives, declared his belief that the collapse was due to "a bad job of engineering and cheap and faulty construction."

Early this morning Senator Capper, accompanied by Senators Weller, Jones, Gooding, and Sheppard—all members of the Senate District Committee—visited the scene of the tragedy.

Consult With Engineers.

They consulted with Government engineers as to the cause of the building's collapse.

"My conversation with these men," Senator Capper told a Times reporter, "has caused me to arrive at the conclusion that the roof system was dependent upon a central truss, which rested at one end on a steel I-beam lintel on the north wall, making a sharp angle with the lintel."

Believes Error Was Made.

"Other parts of the truss system attached to this central truss were placed on bearings in the east wall. Government engineers on the ground told me that none of the bearings of truss or beams upon the walls were anchored or fastened to the walls, which, in my judgment, was a fundamental error in such construction, because any unusual disturbing cause might gradually slip the beams from their support."

From the hypothetical construction of the truss system, it was estimated that a thorough probe of what condition the cement was in when placed in the building will be made. If it is found that inferior cement was used at the time of building